THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 233. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
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TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.25
Clubs of five.....1.10
Clubs of ten.....1.00
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO.

A Stricken City.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Situation Reviewed.

FULL PARTICULARS.

110,000 People Houseless.

THE PROBABLE LOSSES.

Business Reopening.

HOUSES AT A PREMIUM.

Journalistic Enterprise.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

Notice to Masons.

A MORGUE ESTABLISHED.

Generosity of the People.

SUPPLIES FORWARDED.

Provisions Abundant.

CHICAGO, October 11.—A meeting of the bankers of the city was held at two o'clock this afternoon, at which all the national and private banks were well represented, for the purpose of consultation as to the course to be pursued by the banking interests of this city in the present exigency. Mr. Coolbaugh was elected Chairman and Mr. Ira Holmes Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Coolbaugh, on taking the chair, said: "It is hardly, I presume, necessary that I should detail the reasons that have induced us to assemble here together this afternoon. The cause and necessity are apparent to us all. The banking interests of this city represent an interest so large, so varied, and so intimately connected and identified with the general business of the western country, that our action will be looked to not only here, but elsewhere, with great interest. It seems to me that all is not lost, that the cool, calm judgment, the unconquerable energy, the industry and brains of Chicago, at least, are left to us. It seems to me that at this time, of all others, we need to be calm, discreet and courageous. A disaster of the most serious and imaginable has befallen us, but there are evidences that the disaster is not as great as we estimate. From conversations I have had with gentlemen connected with the insurance business with that department of trade and commerce, I am assured that we shall be very gladly disappointed in a few days, on hearing of the responsibility and of the capacity to pay that exists among the insurance companies of the country, and instead of five, ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty per cent. of losses paid, I have great hopes we shall find the insurance companies of the country paying fifty per cent. upon the amount of insurance on the losses in this city. If this is so, it is all our property we have left and the bills receivable of our banks worth much more than we have anticipated, and I have the deepest and profound hopes, upon calm and mature reflection for the past three days, that events will prove that the Banks in this city, as a mass, are solvent and will be able to pay the last dollar of the amount of their indebtedness. Of course, this is my individual opinion only. I may be mistaken, but I believe, looking at things as they are, and fearing that the worst that the result is within the bounds of hope and possibility, but to accomplish this there has got to be some uniformity of action on the part of the associated banks of this city. We must take care of our assets. There must be a concert of action to enable us to do that, and it is for this meeting to determine what course of action shall be taken. It is for this meeting to decide calmly, coolly and dispassionately the course that is best for the people of this city and the whole northwestern banking interest to pursue. It is apparent to every practical business man, to every body who knows anything about finances or the condition of the banks of any city, that it is utterly impossible for the banks to-morrow to pay their depositors. The deposits amount to between twenty and thirty millions dollars. Of that sum perhaps on the aggregate twenty-five, this a committee of three to confer with the railroad representatives.

Mr. Wm. Sturgess thought it impracticable for the Committee on Resolutions to report at once, and moved an adjournment till 9 A. M., to-morrow, so as to give the committee more time. In the meantime the railroad people would hold their meeting and could confer with the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Hadduck favored the plan of all the boards meeting in some church building.

Mr. Hough renewed his motion to have a committee appointed to confer with the railroad interests, which was adopted, and Messrs. Geo. Sturgis, President of the North Western National Bank, Mr. Soyne, of the Fifth National Bank, and Mr. Adsit were appointed such committee.

Mr. Sturgis moved that the Chairman, Mr. Coolbaugh, be added to the Committee on Resolutions, which was carried.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at the same place, at nine o'clock.

The relief committee from Cincinnati, who arrived yesterday, are putting their munificent contribution into shape, which is not only a great benefit, but it is to be permanent for the winter. They are creating a universal soup house, complete in all its details, near the freight depot of the Great Eastern Railroad, in the vicinity of the burnt district of west side. By to-morrow they will be ready to distribute six thousand gallons of soup daily. Shanties are being built upon open lots in convenient localities and made as comfortable as possible for temporary occupation.

J. V. Farwell is just in receipt of a telegram from the Messrs. Sprague of Providence, Rhode Island, requesting him to draw on them for $10,000 for the relief fund.

The financial prospect is hourly brightening. The Republic Insurance Co pany of this city is expected to pay every dollar of their risks, as they have under Payson's management cut down the city risks as much as possible for some time back, confining the bulk of their business to the country. This is an extremely gratifying fact, as it gives assurance that more of our home companies may be in a better condition than was at first anticipated.

The total loss of grain is now definitely ascertained to be $1,600,000. Four vessels were loaded with grain for the East to day, and the eastern movement will continue, as there are fully five million bushels now in store here.

Water was let in to the south division of the city, so that all the populated portion of the city is now supplied with water.

The following important items in relation to insurance have been collected from reliable authorities: The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool losses $130,000 and the Imperial of Liverpool $900,000; North British, Liverpool, $2,700,000. Authority foots up the entire loss of the Liverpool and London insurance companies at $4,500,000. The Aetna, of Hartford, and Home, of New York, have each six million in the city, about four millions each of which are in the burnt district. The Hartford companies have eighteen thousand in all, every cent of which will be paid. The Phœnix, of Hartford, $700,000—all good. All of the Cleveland companies are broken. The Commercial Mutual of Cleveland lost $300,000—the entire capital—but the stock holders have subscribed $200,000, and will commence anew The Pacific and Oriental Company lose their entire assets. The President of the International telegraphs that he will be here in thirty-six hours, and is prepared to pay all their losses, amounting to $800,000. The Tradesmen's, of New York, loses only fifteen thousand dollars, which is already paid. Field, Leeters & Co.'s store, owned by Potter Palmer, was insured in English companies for two-thirds of its entire value. Field, Leeters & Co., had $4,100,000 insurance on their stock. J. V. Farwell $1,500,000. Hamlin, Hale & Co., $800,000. The New Pacific Hotel Company had $150,000 on the building, all of which was held by creditors as collateral. All the Chicago Companies are bankrupted by the fire.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Gen. Stager has just received word that the towns along the Illinois Central Railroad have forwarded donations of cooked provisions, etc. On the Terre Haute and Alton road the citizens of Litchfield, Bunker Hill, Shelbyville, Mallorn and Charleston have made liberal contributions. From Santa Fe, New Mexico, a draft for four hundred and twenty-four dollars has been forwarded. Denver, Golden Central and Georgetown, Colorado, promise aid.

Mr. Simonton, of the New York Associated Press, telegraphs that Mr. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, has subscribed five hundred dollars.

The Cook County National Bank resumed business this morning at 681 Wabash avenue. The President of the bank, Ed. Spencer, with great presence of mind, on the morning of the fire, made his way to the bank with a carriage and secured all of value, which he took to his residence. The bank is perfectly sound. Senator Trumbull is a large stock holder.

The business portion of the west side presented a lively scene throughout, there being a great strife to obtain rooms and stores for a resumption of business. Heavy premiums are being paid by landlords to undesirable tenants.

The spirit prevailing is admirable, not only in generous efforts to relieve the distressed, but in a determination to make Chicago a great business centre. A more unselfish and devoted people than the majority of Chicago the world has never seen.

The following Masonic notice has just been handed in to the Knights Templar and Scotch Rite Masons of the United States:

Any money entrusted to either Dr. Vincent L. Hurlbut, 1078 Beaver avenue, or George R. Chittenden, 364 Michigan avenue, for the relief of distressed Templars or Scotch Rite Masons, will be gratefully accepted and faithfully distributed. Telegraph as above how sent.

[Signed] V. L. HURLBUT,
Very Eminent Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Illustrious Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois.

The newspaper publishers, with that indomitable energy which distinguishes the craft, though every vestige of their offices was destroyed, at once set about making arrangements to resume publication. The *Evening Journal*, as already announced in these dispatches, commenced issuing a half sheet on Monday evening. The *Post* will issue a second number this evening. Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, though he had seen the results of a life-time of journalistic labor swept away, immediately procured an office on Canal street, west division, and this morning issued a well printed half sheet containing a full account of the great disaster.

There were two columns of advertisements and the following editorial:

"Cheer up in the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history. Looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall rise again. With death in many strange places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard earned property swept away in a few hours, the hearts of our men and women are still brave, and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has been such a calamity, so has there never been such a cheerful fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin. Already contracts have been made for rebuilding some of the burned blocks, and clearing away of the debris will begin to-day, if the heat is so far subdued so that the charred material can be handled. Field, Leeter & Co., and John V. Farwell & Co. will recommence business to-day. The money and securities in the banks are safe. The railroads are working with all their energies to bring us out of our affliction. The three hundred millions of capital invested in these roads is bound to see us through. They have been built with special reference to the great commercial mart of this place, and they cannot fail to sustain us. Chicago must rise again. We do not belittle the calamity that has befallen us. The world has probably never seen the like of it; certainly not since Moscow was burned. But the forces of nature, no less than the forces of reason, require that the exchanges of a great region should be conducted here. Ten or twenty years may be required to reconstruct our fair city, but the capital to rebuild it fire proof will be forthcoming. The losses we have suffered must be borne, but the place, the time and the men are here to commence at the bottom and work up again. Not the bottom neither, for we have credit in every land, and the experience of the building up of Chicago to help us. Let us all cheer up. Save what is yet left, and we shall come out all right. The Christian world is coming to our relief. The worst is already over. In a few days more all the dangers will be past, and we can resume the battle of life with Christain faith and western spirit. Let us all cheer up."

Several attempts at incendiarism during last night are reported, but in every instance the perpetrators were summarily dealt with, and their fate, with that of their brother fiends previously caught, it is hoped, will stop these infernal attempts. The loss by the railroad companies is comparatively small. Only two depots were burned—those occupied by the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, at the foot of Lake street, and the depot on La Salle street, occupied by the Michigan Southern and Rock Island and Pacific railroads. The loss in cars by all of them will not exceed two hundred. All the roads are running their regular trains into the city.

The loss of the Pullman Car Company is comparatively nothing, consisting simply of the goods they had in their office. They did not lose a single car.

The city authorities have established a morgue on Chicago avenue for the reception of dead bodies. Up to this hour about sixty have been deposited therein. The body of Dr. May Meyers, a well-known physician, was found burned to death near his office on Clark street. The blackened remains of Henry J. Ullman, the well-known banker, were found this morning. He left his house about one o'clock Sunday night, and was undoubtedly caught in the flames as he was attempting to make his way to his bank.

The bar of Chicago and the Judges of the courts, of both city and State, will hold a meeting to-morrow to take action looking to the restoration as far as possible of all the legal records and papers destroyed. The Board of Public Works have very fortunately saved their books, papers, plans, etc.

Immense quantities of provisions have been sent from every direction. Several hundred car loads reached here last night and this morning, accompanied by committees. All fears of suffering from starvation have disappeared. Clothing and blankets are needed.

The amount of grain destroyed in the elevators is estimated at two and a half million bushels, stored in the four large elevators belonging to Munn & Scott, the immense Illinois Central elevator and the old Iowa elevator of Sprugance & Preston, is saved and uninjured. The contents of the vaults and safes of the various express companies are reported in perfect condition. In the American Express Company vaults not even the wax on the seals of packages was melted. The condition of the insurance companies and the probabilities of their being able to pay any portion of their losses is eagerly canvassed. The general impression seems to be that the foreign companies will pay, and there is also a strong feeling of confidence in the San Francisco companies. That some eastern companies have given notice of their intention to pay has already been stated.

The condition of the waterworks, while it has been one of vital interest, has also been most difficult to ascertain, on account of the difficulty of getting to them through the smoke which until yesterday afternoon continued to cover the district where they are situated. The facts are that all of the three immense pumping engines are badly injured by the action of the fire and the falling of the roof. But the boilers are uninjured, and the best engine is in such a condition that Superintendent Crezier says he will have it in working order within a week. Meantime water is being hauled from the lake and from the artesian well in the west division and distributed free.

A careful estimate of the number of people rendered homeless, based upon the recent census, puts the total at not less than 110,000, distributed as follows: In the north division, 83,000, or all but 3,000 of the entire population according to the recent city census; in the south division, 20,000, and in the west division 5,000. Thousands of these unfortunates are, however, leaving the city on every train. The railroads carry all free who desire to go. The churches and school houses are still crowded to repletion with refugees from the burnt district, for whose care every effort is being made by efficient committees of citizens, aided by relief committees from other cities.

The supply of food is now abundant, thanks to the munificent generosity of the entire country and supplies of bedding and clothing, which are now most needed, are coming in from all quarters. Hundreds of people are constantly arriving from nearly every city and town in the country, many looking after friends who were residents or resided here, and others actuated by curiosity. The streets of the burnt district are fairly crowded to-day with a curious throng of citizens and strangers, most of them on foot, but the wider thoroughfares on the south side are comparatively free of obstruction, and many vehicles are traversing them.

All the banks in the city will, with scarcely a doubt, be able to resume business. A number of bank vaults have been opened, and without exception everything has been found in a state of preservation. The loss of the banks is made largely to that class of business men who have suffered the least from the disaster. Every bank in the city claims that in time it will be able to pay every cent of its liabilities. The abstract firms of this city succeeded in saving all their books, which contain an allusion by index to pending suits, every judgment and nearly every execution they have. They also preserved their maps, showing all the recorded additions and divisions, etc. These books contain the original patents, nearly all the copies of abstracts they have ever made, and their tract books, showing the present owners. These books, which were saved, established all the facts of the ownership. The other four hundred which were lost only explained facts, and were not essential. The authenticity of these records of the abstract forms can be established, and they will be made the basis for the re-survey of lands.

The police continue to capture thieves, burglars and incendiaries. They generally deal with them in a manner to prevent them ever plying their vocation again.

The two eight cylinder presses of the Chicago *Tribune* are all right, and are ready for use as soon as steam can be attached.

About five thousand people escaped from the north side on a barge, which fortunately lay in one of the slips on the north side, and floated out and down to the pier, when they were joined by one of the Goodrich steamers. A tug towed them out into the Lake, where they lay till yesterday morning. Among the persons who escaped on the barge was Mr. Baxter, of the well-known firm of Webster & Baxter.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Yesterday the Secretary of War directed that supplies of tents and blankets be forwarded to Chicago, at the disposal of General Sheridan. About 12,000 tents, which will shelter 100,000 people, at Jeffersonville, Philadelphia and Leavenworth, are also at his disposal. Special trains were sent from Jeffersonville and Philadelphia with tents and blankets. That from Philadelphia will arrive at Chicago to-morrow noon.

BOSTON, October 11.—Contributions as aid to Chicago continue. The firemen of Boston give five dollars each, which nets about $2,500. The city of Lynn contributed $50,000 last night, and appointed a committee to collect additional aid. Salem has done likewise. Nearly all the principal towns of Massachusetts and all over New England, are active in material sympathy. Pittsfield forwarded $5,500 to day. Quantities of clothing will be sent to-morrow.

NEW YORK, October 11.—A mass meeting of Cubans was held last night, at which addresses were made by several persons. The officers and employes of the steamship, express, railroad and transportation companies of the city resolved to contribute relief to those in Chicago in similar business.

Mr. C. E. Evans, of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, has received telegrams from the Mayors of Macon and Savannah, Ga., stating that the railroad employes of that section would unite in aiding the Chicago sufferers.

The people are all united in the work of contributing for the aid of the sufferers, and every class is generously responding to the call for help. The press is asking the people to come forward with substantial succor, and subscription books are opened at several newspaper offices. The *Herald* calls upon all the theatrical people to give a benefit to-night for the distressed city. The religious denominations are moving in the work, and an appeal has been issued by the Catholic Bishops for collections in all the churches on Sunday next. Individual subscriptions are already going forward with alacrity. All incorporated associations join in the work of generosity. The *Herald* gives five hundred Masonic organizations throughout the State that are called upon to come forward with aid. The Chamber of Commerce fund was increased last night to $80,000.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The clerks and other employes in the Interior Department contributed four thousand dollars for Chicago. The Government has sent a special train from Philadelphia with blankets, which will reach Chicago on Thursday.

The following was telegraphed to Boston to-day:

Executive Mansion, Washington, October 11.—To Hon. Samuel Hooper, Boston—Would it not be well for the good people of Boston to dispense with the ceremony and expense of a public reception on the occasion of my visit to your city, and appropriate such portion of the fund set apart for that purpose as deemed advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster. I am sure such a course would please me.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 11.—A large meeting was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel, for the relief of the sufferers of Chicago. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed in one hour's time, besides a large lot of provisions. The meeting adjourned. The City Councils meet soon. The County Court meets to-morrow and will appropriate ten thousand dollars more. One car-load of provisions left last night, and two more leave in the morning. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad attaches the cars to their passenger trains and carry them through free. A committee of ladies and gentlemen will canvass every ward in the city to-morrow for provisions and money.

BUFFALO, October 11.—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg gives the profits of her concert here to-morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

Kate Stanton offers to lecture in the cities of the country for the same object.

PORTLAND, October 10.—The Mayor called a meeting for to-morrow evening to raise money for the Chicago sufferers. One firm has already forwarded a box of clothing and fifty pairs of blankets. The Canadian Exchange forward packages free. The theatre will give a performance for the sufferers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 10.—The Mayor on behalf of the city telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago to draw on it for $40,000. There will be another meeting to-morrow. Subscriptions are coming in hourly.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 10.—At a meeting to night to aid the Chicago sufferers, the Mayor requested an appropriation of $5,000. Private subscriptions have commenced to come in and commissioners to solicit subscriptions have been appointed.

ALLENTOWN, PA., October 10.—At a meeting held here to night a committee was appointed to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Subscriptions in aid of the people of Chicago are rapidly being made up. To this forenoon over $340,000 have been paid in as subscriptions by this city and its suburbs. Robert Bonner gives $10,000 to the newspaper men.

NEW YORK, October 11.—An Erie relief train, consisting of seven cars heavily laden with provisions, left this morning. The train is to make a minimum speed of fifty miles per hour.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., October 10.—At a meeting for the relief of the Chicago sufferers three thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 11.—People here are taking steps to raise pecuniary assistance for the sufferers of Chicago.

BURLINGTON, VT., October 11.—Measures have been taken here to forward assistance to the people of Chicago.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Many of the towns of the State are continuing the work of contributing as aid to Chicago. Albany added $5,000. Saratoga adds $1,000.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day over a quarter million dollars was subscribed on the spot for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Large subscriptions are momentarily passing in. A special representative was sent to Chicago to keep the committee advised of the needs of the sufferers. The hat and cap trade subscribed $20,000.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Jersey city issues city bonds to the amount of $50,000 for a relief fund.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Several thousand dollars were raised to day among the clerks and employes of the departments. The Secretary of the Treasury received telegrams from London, Canada, inquiring if clothing, blankets, etc., for the people of Chicago will be admitted free. He replied that he would give the necessary orders.

PORTLAND, October 11.—Over $11,000 were subscribed at a meeting this morning.

SALT LAKE, October 11.—The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation by which, at the request of the City Council, he called upon all classes to assemble to-morrow at one P. M. in the Tabernacle, to take such measures as may be decided feasible for the relief of the afflicted in Chicago. The details of the great conflagration have created unequivocal feeling of sorrow and sympathy for the sufferers. Brigham Young has signified his intention to subscribe one thousand dollars, and it is expected that many others will do equally as well.

CINCINNATI, October 11—Private dispatches state that forty-one persons in Chicago were shot and wounded last night in the effort to make arrests. The station houses are filled with prisoners. Ninety charred remains have been recovered.

FORT SCOTT, KS., October 11.—A train laden with coal, sweet potatoes and flour, contributed by the citizens of this city, left here for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

BOSTON, October 11.—The subscriptions received up to three o'clock to-day for the Chicago sufferers amount to $130,000.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

LONDON, October 11.—The chief topic in all circles is the Chicago calamity. At the clubs, exchanges, news rooms, in parlors of hotels, and everywhere where men were, the appalling disaster was talked about. The brief accounts transmitted through the cables were discussed. At first the telegrams were regarded as greatly exaggerated, but each succeeding dispatch confirmed the increased extent of the losses. When private advices began to be received a feeling of deep sympathy was aroused. A desire was manifested to contribute in some effective manner relief to the sufferers. Subscriptions were soon begun. Hon Hugh McCulloch, S. Morgan & Co. and other American brokers were among the first movers in this behalf. Contributions are already flowing in liberally. A large sum will be telegraphed on an order to proper parties in America in a few days.

At Liverpool a committee has been organized, who have already made arrangements to dispatch food and clothing for Chicago. Funds for this purpose are already paid in.

Minister Schenck has invited all Americans in and near London to meet at the Langam Hotel to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing relief committees. The United States Consul General requests the aid of consular officers in collecting and forwarding contributions.

The *Times* declares the dispatches magnified. The writer declares his faith in the energy of the Americans in Chicago, and wishes that its suffering inhabitants may recover from the disaster. Other journals make the same topic prominent. Several recall the munificence of America to the people of Lancashire, and declare that Englishmen must not only repay that kindness, but aid to restore the city which has been regarded as a monument of American enterprise.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 11.—Emperor William will open the session of the Reichstag in person.

FRENCH BANKERS.

Bismarck will exact that French bankers making contracts with the German government or its citizens shall agree to consider such contracts binding, no matter what permanent form of government France may adopt.

—An order was received at Buffalo yesterday from merchants in Chicago for two hundred and fifty thousand brick, to commence re-building.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Republican Gain.

18,000 MAJORITY.

Legislature Certain.

CHANGE IN CAMBRIA COUNTY

The Result in Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1871.

We have carried the State by 18,000. We gain one member of the House from Bucks, one from Schuylkill, two from Luzerne, one from Cumberland, one from Franklin, one from Cambria, and lose none. We gain one Senator sure from Cumberland and Franklin, and probably one from Luzerne, giving us both houses certain.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1871.

Mann, for District Attorney, has three thousand majority.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

ANOTHER MEMBER GAINED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENSBURG, October 11, 1871.

Cambria county has done nobly in electing Samuel Henry, Republican, of this borough, to the Assembly. His majority will closely approximate five hundred, a change of over a thousand, and so much Republican gain. Mr. Henry is a young man of merit and sterling integrity, and very popular throughout the district. He is a banker, and will make a creditable representative in the Assembly.

J. ALEX. MOORE.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANA, PA., Oct., 11, 1871.

General Harry White has carried the district by about 400 majority. H.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENSBURG, Oct., 11, 1871.

The friends of both Judge Logan and Clark claim the district. The Republicans feeling confident that Judge Logan will go through by 300. M.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Complete returns of the city make Stanton's majority for Auditor, 10,446; Stokely's for Mayor, 8,201. The State Legislature will probably stand. Senate—18 Republicans and 15 Democrats. House—59 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The Republican majority for Mayor of this city is 7,692. The State has gone Republican by at least ten thousand. There is a Republican gain of two members of the Legislature in Philadelphia and four in Luzerne. Also, a gain of two Senators, giving them a majority in both houses. The majority for a State Convention is overwhelming.

In twenty one wards the Democratic net gain is only 135 on the vote for Mayor Carbon county Republican gain, 865.

Berks county, 6,000 Democratic majority.

York county Democratic majority, 1,500 Republican gain, 489.

In Philadelphia the citizens' reform ticket polled 2,800 votes.

MONONGAHELA CITY, October 11.—Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, gives the Republicans 16 majority, a gain of 65.

BALTIMORE.

Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—The Episcopal Convention granted leave of absence to Drs. Thompson and Locke, of Chicago.

The expediency of changing the name of this body from Convention to Council was referred to a committee.

A Nominating Committee was chosen to act with a similar committee of the Bishops to nominate members of the Board of Missions. Beardsley, of Connecticut, Burgess, of Massachusetts, and Cornwall, of Kentuky, are on the committee.

The House of Deputies requested the Associated Press to announce that the Bishops request that collections for Chicago be made next Sunday in all congregations, and adopted an address calling on all members of the church throughout the country to give liberally, as befitting those vowed to the service of Him who went about doing good, and all the clergy are requested to transmit the amounts to the authorities in Chicago. The address is signed by forty-seven Bishops. B. B Smith, presiding Bishop, and Bishop Charles P. Mellvaine, Bishop of Ohio, Samuel A. McCoskrey, Bishop of Michigan, Wm. P. Whitingham, Bishop of Maryland, and forty-four other Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, presented a long report from the Committee on Revision of Psalms in Metre and Hymns, appointed at the last General Convention, suggesting many changes. It proposes to retain only seventy-six of one hundred and twenty-four metrical psalms and one hundred and thirty-five of two hundred and twelve hymns. Forty-four out of sixty have been retained. To these two hundred and forty-one have been added. The committee recommend that these and none others shall be allowed for use in church. The report was made the special order for twelve o'clock on Saturday.

The subject of founding a new diocese within the limits of the diocese of Pennsylvania was referred to the Committee on Canons.

A committee to act with the committee of the House of Bishops on Ritual will be appointed by the President.

The report on theological education was received and made the order for Tuesday next.

Adjourned to one o'clock to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1871.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The Chicago fire has so absorbed public attention here that but little heed is given to anything else. Even the elections occurring yesterday awakened no excitement, and last night there was scarcely any concern paid to the returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, for nearly all classes seem to be interested in the sufferings of Chicago.

POLITICAL.

The bar association is making efforts to secure competent men as candidates for the judicial offices.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Idaho has arrived.

OHIO.

TRIUMPH IN OHIO.

Republican Majority 25,000.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by from twenty to twenty-five thousand majority. The Republicans have heavy gains in a great many districts heard from, and will have a majority in the Legislature of at least ten on a joint ballot.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There is still considerable doubt about the election in this county, which will probably not be relieved to-night. Many Republicans were inclined this morning to give up the county ticket, but they are now claiming Young, for the Senate, and Creighton, Will s and Fallis, for the House of Representatives; they are also claiming the election of Judge Force, for the Common Pleas Judge.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Noyes has 5,000 majority in Toledo, and 1,100 in the county, against 1,112 in 1870. The entire Republican county ticket has been elected. Two Republican Senators are believed to be elected in this district.

LOCKBURNE, October 11.—The Democratic majority for Governor is 70, a gain over 1869 of 47. Democratic majority for Senator 51, a gain of 29; for Representative 60, a gain of 50.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Defiance county gives about 700 Democrat majority.

CADIZ JUNCTION, October 11.—Harrison county gives 675 majority for Noyes for Governor—a gain over 1869 of 167. Knox's (Republican) majority, for Senator, is 490. Cunningham, for Representative, 542 majority.

POMEROY, October 11.—Meigs county—twenty-one wards and townships—gives 1,075 majority for Noyes for Governor—a gain over 1869 of 150. Republican majority for Senator about the same. For Representatives a little less.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Riot on Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—During the riot yesterday Bayard Duke (white) was shot in the shoulder by George West (white). An unknown man was killed at Seventh and Lombard streets. George Redding is not expected to live. Several minor affrays occurred, and pistol firing was frequent.

Seventeen police officers were before the court this morning charged with obstructing the polls. The cases were postponed.

The colored man who witnessed the killing of Octavius Catto yesterday says that the deceased, when attacked, jumped on a street car, pursued by assailants, and ran through the car and jumped off the platform. The fatal shot was then fired.

UTAH.

The Mormons.

SALT LAKE, October 10.—The counsel of Brigham Young continued their argument to-day to quash the indictment or compel the prosecution to select one of the sixteen counts upon which to try the case. Tom Fitch, for the defense, concluded this evening, and to-morrow the court will give a decision. The principal attorneys are Huskin and Maxwell for the prosecution, and Hempstead and Fitch for the defense.

The Hawkins adultery case is next on the docket.

BY MAIL.

THE convents at Rome have been occupied by the Italian troops. The inmates withdrew quietly at the approach of the soldiers.

A MEETING is to be held in England at an early day to discuss the question of modifying the commercial treaty between England and France.

WORK has begun on the Kaipara Railroad in New Zealand—to be eighteen miles long—running to the north of Auckland, and connecting the Kaipara harbors on the west coast with Auckland on the east. The contract price for its construction is £42,000.

THE General Staff in Berlin is preparing an official history of the campaign of 1870-'71. Colonel Verdy du Vernois, Chief of Division in the General Staff, has been entrusted with the execution of the work. He is at present travelling in Pomerania, but on his return to Berlin he will at once commence the task for which he is so eminently qualified.

THE proceeds of the lottery of German works of art, which was instituted for the benefit of the general fund for disabled German Soldiers, amount to 48,000 florins. As a number of prizes fell on tickets which had not been disposed of, these works will be sold by auction, and it is probable that the entire sum thus realized by the patriotic exertions of German artists will amount to 60,000 florins.

IT SEEMS to be a question whether the disease which has caused such great apprehension abroad is the real original Asiatic cholera. It is said that it does not come from the Ganges, but from Russia, where it has raged for the last six or seven years, that, unlike the cholera, it is contagious, it does not steadily advance, and wherever it appears it remains. As for treatment, none thus far has been discovered which is effectual—with or without medicine. Of those attacked a certain proportion of the patients die, but preventive means have been found of value, though we do not understand precisely what they are. At the same time, we should suppose that a disease in so many of its characteristics like the cholera as to be mistaken for it, would be most effectually met by a proper attention to personal cleanliness, to drainage, to a healthy diet, and to such other sanitary precautions as experience has shown to be necessary in cases of well-defined cholera. There are very few epidemics, whatever may be their types, which do not require a reasonable regard for the plain and simple laws of health, and the virulence of which may not be essentially modified by an obedience to these laws.

Episcopal Property in England.

A recent careful calculation puts the present value of estates belonging to the different sees in England at $150,000,000. A great deal of this property yields a very small return at present, having been let long ago on payment of fines or long leases at very low rents. The prelates themselves receive salaries varying from $25,000upwards. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives $75,000. Next come the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London with $30,000 each.

In former days the Bishop of Durham often received as much as $200,000 a year, in consequence of the immense value of the colliery districts belonging to the see, and if the Bishop of London were to-day to enjoy the revenue originally attached to his see, he would probably receive not less than $300,000 a year, in consequence of a considerable portion of the estate lying in a district now fashionable, where many of the houses rent at $7,000 a year.

But for the last thirty years bishops have been shorn of their wealth and splendor by the Ecclesiastical Commission act. By its provisions the revenues of the various sees are controlled by the commissioners, and all that remains—a very large and increasing sum—after the prelates have received their salaries is devoted to the general services of the church.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Union* is responsible for the following story: "It may seem something of a wonder to know how long a pigeon can live without water, food or sustenance of any sort. A case came under our notice yesterday. A gentleman had occasion to close a room seven weeks ago Sunday, and there has not been a ray of light admitted in any portion of it since that time until yesterday, when, upon opening the room, a pigeon flew out, and attempted to light on the roof of a neighboring building, but fell a little short. This bird was accidentally confined in the room the space of time named, and although it seems almost incredulous it should live so long, nevertheless there is no room for doubt that such is the fact."

THE real pale of civilization is the ice-pail which contains a bottle of the famous widow's vintage. Lately a Japanese visitor to the English Club in Japan was induced to take some champagne, and on putting away his third tumbler exclaimed with great fervor, "I like civilization! I like civilization!"

A WEDDING in a convent, writes a correspondent, is the last event which this century lacked in order to be crowned as the most wonderful of the ages, and it has come to pass." Berlin is the boastful mother of this striking novelty. Despite the withering influences, and the thousand-eyed-guard of cloister life against the fatal weapons of Cupid, an orphan maid, who was reared by the Ursulines, was wooed and won by a Landsberg knight, and recently married by him in her convent home. *Madame le Superieure* stood instead of the parents of both parties, and the wedding was gay. All the company except the bridegroom were in petticoats.

Titusville Oil Market

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales on Upper Road: 1,000 bbls spot $4.62½; do 1,000 do do $4.62½; do 500 do do $4.62¾; do 1,000 do do $4.62¾; do 1,000 do do $4.62¾; do 500 do Church Keeper $4.70; do 1,000 do do do $4.72½; do 4,000 do B. B. all year $4.65; do 3,000 do do do $4.65; do 5,000 do do do $4.65. Petroleum Centre: 1,000 do 47 gravity 500 $4.55. Rouseville: 335 do do do $4.55; 333 do regardless do $4.60. Oil City: 2,000 do do do $4.65; do 1,000 do 47 gravity do $5.05. The market remains without change in prices. This morning there was a slightly weaker feeling. It was, however, short-lived. At the close holders on the Upper held at $4.65, with $4.62½ bid. We quote Lower Road unchanged, with $4.50 bid, and $4.55 asked, and Oil City 20c higher.

ONE thousand dollars reward for the conviction of the man that sold three bottles of Pier, Dannals & Co's. Oregon ale would cure the small pox.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—At No. 18 Smithfield street, a GOOD BARBER. Fair wages given. oct11

WANTED—COOK.—Recommendation required. Apply at 323 Penn avenue. oct11-3

WANTED.—A DRIVER for a Peddling WAGON through the two cities; must be a man of good address, active and energetic. A good business can be secured. Call between eight and ten o'clock to-day, at 48 Sesseca street, Allegheny City. oct11-3

WANTED—At the Globe Rolling Mill, Cincinnati, O., TWO GOOD SCRAP PILERS. Steady employment given to good workmen. sep26-n56

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street (entry St. Clair), first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—House with from eight to ten rooms, on or near the Parks, Allegheny. Must have Bath Room, Gas and Water. Address, stating location and rent, "M. S.," corner Liberty and Twenty-fifth streets. sep30-n77

WANTED BOARDERS.—From six to eight young men with good references can find boarding and furnished rooms in a respectable private family on Mt. Washington. Terms most reasonable. Address, "S. M. B. GAZETTE office. oct6-n

WANTED.—All parties interested to know that Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the 31st Ward and 2d Loans from the Commissioners of Allegheny City ($110 Dollars each) are now open at the LABOR EXCHANGE, Fifth avenue, First National Bank Building, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct6 C. A. BURROWS,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—H. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½@96½c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

IT IS proposed in England to erect a national memorial, the nature of which is not yet developed, to the late Charles Dickens.

BY THE report of the producer's association the increase in the oil product for the past month has been about 500 barrels per day. There are 439 wells drilling.

THE action of President Grant, authorizing General Sheridan to issue army rations to the Chicago sufferers, will be acknowledged as wise and timely, by all good citizens. Probably from no other source could the people be so quickly and completely supplied.

OUR Assembly ticket, it will be noticed, fell off in a great many townships and boroughs, as well as in the city districts. This is to be attributed to the fact that parties, after being warned day after day, voted the wrong tickets. Edwards and Taylor lost several votes by others being voted for in their districts. The same can be said of the others.

ADVICE.—Insurance companies not crippled by losses in Chicago should publish statements of their condition, to reassure their friends and allay widespread apprehensions. We believe no company in Pittsburgh or Allegheny has sustained any serious loss, and they would do well to follow the example of those that inform the public of their condition *after* the great calamity.

CAMBRIA COUNTY has elected Mr. Saml. Henry, a prominent young banker, to represent her in the Assembly, by a majority of over four hundred. This is a gain of one Republican member from a district that has hitherto been an almost impregnable stronghold of the Democracy. Mr. Henry is an able and accomplished gentleman, and will faithfully represent his constituents.

THE EARTHQUAKE which some persons in the eastern part of the State were ready to swear they felt distinctly on Tuesday, has since been discovered to have been caused by the explosion of two hundred kegs of gun-powder in the State of Delaware. Some were unkind enough to hint that the rumbling noise might have been caused by the tumbling of Democracy on that day.

THE QUESTION of calling together a convention to amend the State Constitution, which was submitted to the people at the recent election has been unquestionably decided in the affirmative. By this decision, let us hope, the curse of our State, special legislation will be hereafter prevented. If this be done *effectually*, we shall be amply compensated for the labor and expense of a constitutional convention. Besides this, however, other important changes will be made all tending to improve our political condition.

DEMOCRACY fully illustrated its character on Tuesday in Philadelphia, by its attack upon the colored voters in the Fourth and Fifth wards. On latest accounts, state that five colored and one white man were killed, and that the militia of the city were placed under arms, to be ready for further violence. They cannot yet endure the presence of a colored man at the polls, although we have heard it said, somewhere, that Democracy accepted the fifteenth amendment. Have they taken another "New Departure" since the election, and repudiated colored suffrage? We expected it, but not quite so soon. The meekness of our old enemy appears to have lasted only until the election. What will he do next?

THE FIRE FIEND has spent its force in Chicago, and laid low the work of a life time. Thousands of stricken hearts are bowed down in despair over the terrible calamity. The mind is incapable of comprehending the awfulness of this visitation, in all of its heart-rending aspects. We call upon our citizens not to cease their humane labors, but work on until every possible effort has been spent, and every avenue of assistance has been reached. Terribly have our neighbors—fellow-countrymen been smitten by the dreaded monster, the fire fiend. Thousands of men, women and children yet remain uncovered from the rain and cold on the bleak prairie, with winter staring them in the face.

"The crowded city wails the stroke."

THE VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

It has been announced frequently in our local columns, that the Mayor, Councils and business men of Pittsburgh, will make a return visit to Baltimore on the 17th instant. It is the earnest desire of those who have the control of the matter that our representative business men should take part in the excursion. Baltimore sent some of her most distinguished statesmen and commercial gentlemen to Pittsburgh, and it would be a becoming recognition of the honor thus paid to our great manufacturing city, if we would do the same. It is a matter attended with no little difficulty, to induce our solid and influential citizens to become demonstrative in any regard. During the recent visit of our worthy President, the senior member of one of our largest and wealthiest manufacturing establishments, said to us, "We do not blow our own horn as loudly as we should. It would incur greatly to our advantage if we were more demonstrative." He never gave utterance to a truer statement. We are acknowledged, universally, to be a great manufacturing people. But the outside world is not informed as it should be as to the extent of our manufactories and our commerce. It it cannot learn from our daily press, for our capitalists do not advertise as liberally as they should, nor as those of other cities do. We once found a man, in a distant part of the country, examining several of our city papers to see if we had any foundries here, and, not finding any advertised, he came to the conclusion that we confined our attention exclusively to rolling iron! Our manufacturers stand in their own light, it would appear from this, in not advertising more freely. If they would expend a few hundred dollars more, annually, in publishing to the world the articles they manufacture, they would greatly increase the business, and add to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. President Grant said to the committee of manufacturers who escorted him through a number of our rolling mills, nail factories, and glass houses that he knew Pittsburgh was extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron, nails, glass and other things, but the half had not been told him, and yet he did not see the one-fiftieth part of what we are doing.

Even when an opportunity is afforded our business men and manufacturers to make an impression on other cities, at a trifling inconvenience, either to themselves personally, or the operations in which they are engaged, they are slow and reluctant to embrace it. They prefer to send some of their humblest empolyees on such excursions as that which will take place on Tuesday of next week, rather than go themselves. We have as fine and intelligent a class of business men and manufacturers as any city can boast of, and it is our earnest desire that they may be largely represented in Baltimore next week. In order to secure, if possible, a representation that will do credit to Pittsburgh and show that we duly appreciate and reciprocate the honor paid us by the Baltimoreans in sending here, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad (Connellsville route,) some of their best and most distinguished men, tickets are only issued to the members of such firms as the firms themselves may designate These tickets are not transferable, and no one will be admitted to the excursion whose name is not written on the card of invitation. This will prevent those from going who have no business to go, and are not identified with the business and manufacturing interests of the city. As tickets cannot be transferred then, we hope to see our representative business men joining in the excursion, and showing a becoming appreciation of the opening of the Connellsville Route to Washington, Baltimore and the east Business relations may be established on the occasion which may prove mutually advantageous to the two great cities which are now, happily, connected by a new, but long contemplated thorough fare.

THE LESSONS OF TUESDAY.

The political struggle in our State for 1871 is over, and has resulted in an increased majority for the Republican party. In the face of the vilest and most groundless misrepresentations, the people of Pennsylvania have once more entrusted our party with the management of the affairs of our State, and placed both branches of the Legislature in the hands of Republicans. We conceive this to be an avowal on the part of the voters of our great commonwealth that our past actions have been in the main praiseworthy and that unprincipled Democracy is not to be trusted. The acts of the last houses of the Legislature, the one Republican and the other Democratic, have been carefully weighed and widely commented upon by the people, the result of Tuesday's election endorses one while it condemns the other. But while rejoicing over the verdict of the people in this last endorsement, we must not forget, that it is the reward of that virtue and uprightness, which alone can sustain us as a party in the future. We have received once more the lease of power, and the responsibility for the faithful, honest and wise conduct of our grand old commonwealth, and by our acts we shall be judged in the future. The Republican party as the faithful representative of the honesty, loyalty and wisdom of the law-abiding, rebel-despising people, cannot afford to sustain in any manner a person tainted by the mere suspicion of dishonor. Pure and peaceful in its principles and practices as a whole body, each member thereof must stand the same test, or go under. Whenever it shall be found necessary let us purge the party of any semblance of corruption or abuse of power, and with an untarnished name we can then again go before the people, as we have done now, and say "judge us by our record." If any public servant shall be charged with abusing his trust, no matter how high his station, or how deserving of praise his honest works may have been, let him at once be arrested, tried, and if proven guilty, punished. In this way can we retain the proud position given to us by the people, the source of all power in our free Republic, as rulers, and guardians of the honor and good name of our State.

In our county matters we fear our party has been less fortunate. Torn and shattered by conflicting interests we have in a measure lost sight of the true principles which should ever actuate us, and lead us to consider first how best we can conduct our local politics in order to make them a potent auxiliary to the National Organization. The strife for office between mere partizans in some instances has endangered the success of the party and the old conflict between temperance, and free whiskey has been dragged into the machinery of politics, much to the detriment of our party, without gaining for us any corresponding advantages. Many warm friends who have fought side by side with us, through all these devious years, since the party's birth, have become estranged by the alien elements forced in upon us, forced, too, against the advice of those who by long experience are best fitted to see in advance the probable results of such blundering. Now let us speak more plainly. What has the question of whisky or anti-whisky got to do with the Republican party? We do not find it set down among the vital principles of government for which we are contending, and yet the partizans arrayed on each side, we verily believe, would break the Republican party, with all of its noble history and aims to pieces, in the vain attempt to enforce their peculiar beliefs on the people. To be more explicit—Joseph Dilworth is probably defeated as a candidate for County Commissioner. What has defeated him? He is a man of most excellent character, good habits, sterling energy, and a Republican sound to the core; yet he has been defeated in a county which usually gives from six to ten thousand Republican majority. What has done it? Let every citizen pause and consider, and let any one tell us if we are wrong in our judgment of the matter. The friends of Mr. Dilworth, not satisfied aloofe with the judgment of the party which nominated him, not content with the broad influence his presence in the Commissioner's office would exert, attempted to go outside of the Republican party, after acquiring all they could within the party, *viz* the nomination of their favorite, and by adding the name of a Democrat to that of Mr. Dilworth asked the Republican vote. An examination of our files will show these over zealous friends of the defeated candidate that we predicted the result which they now mourn over. Gentlemen you cannot ride the Republican party to death. It is too strong, too wise,—you will go under and not the party, whenever you attempt to force a hobby on the voters, and form a coalition with Democracy. This is what defeated Mr. Dilworth, aided by some unwise utterances made publicly by his friends, that he and they would not vote for his colleague, who was nominated by the same convention which nominated himself.

Contests of this kind always produce bitter, skillful opposition, and often result as this has done in the overthrow of the attacking party. We beg our young friends who have the cause of temperance so much at heart to calmly review what they have done, and ask themselves if they have not committed a great mistake, whilst they have injured the only party which can do their cause any good. Another thing they should also remember, "that faith without works is dead,' just as much so in politics as in anything else, and if they would ever accomplish anything with the ballot, they must learn that their whole voting force should be brought out on election day. It is a common error often made, to place the blame of defeat upon the party at large, when those who could have averted it, sat quietly at their homes or in their counting rooms, never dreaming of danger. This was supremely the case on Tuesday last. One ward which we heard from, was over seven hundred Republican votes short, another five hundred and so on. This latter gave Isaiah Dickey *four hundred and fifty* majority, it gave Dilworth but *one* hundred. Comment on this is unnecessary. And yet these absentees will most likely be the individuals to find fault with the result, and lay the blame upon the party. Gentlemen, the fault is wholly with yourselves, you who did *not* vote on Tuesday last; had you done your duty the whole Republican ticket would have been elected by an average majority, and the cause which you profess so much to love, deserted by you—its friends, in the very moment your presence was needed—would have been saved the staggering blow which you now lament, and would fain charge to the Republican party.

We now ask our temperance friends if they have any idea of the damage they have done, or of the practical results of Tuesday's work? What effect on the party—for we hold that the organization of parties is paramount in all political struggles—what effect on the party will Tuesday's work have? The temperance men invited the contest, dared the liquor influence, threw down the gauge of battle, and, with what result? They have been beaten, woefully beaten under the leadership of their strongest advocate, after a struggle which has been brewing for years, and with the prestige of the Republican nomination. A year from now, how will it be? Who will claim to be the masters, if one or the other of these classes which have lately sprung up inside of the Republican ranks, is to dictate, the Republican party's course? "To the victors belong the spoils," has long been recognized as a political maxim, and we suppose the liquor interest will claim the supremacy in the counsels of the party, since it has won in the latest contest.

Thus we see the folly of these outside issues being dragged into the party, whose mission is not to decide the temperance question, that question must be settled, if ever, by a square vote on the naked issue "license or no license," and in that contest Republicans and Democrats will take part, but not as members of either of these parties. We do hope that our over zealous temperance friends will learn wisdom from the lessons of last Tuesday.

AN OLD CHURCH.

We take the following account of a happy centenary service in old Connecticut —"the land of steady habits," from an article contributed to the New York *Evening Post*. We select it because of the quaint and touching passages which embellish it, the pleasant remembrances of early times in New England, and because the Rev. Jno. Rutgers Marshall so reverantly commemorated was grand father to our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. Walter P. Marshall, and because the poetic epitah on the grandfather of General Sherman was written by the father of Rev. Dr. Preston, a venerable clergyman, the pastor of the St. Andrew's Church in this city so that the centanery at Woodbury Connecticut, is not without a pleasant interest to many persons in this vicinity.

CENTENARY SERVICES—THE PEOPLE OF WOODBURY, CONN., 100 YEARS AGO.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WOODBURY, Conn., Sept. 15, 1871.

This beautiful valley of the Pomperung river has almost been lost sight of in these days of railroads and rapid travelling. One hundred years ago it was the centre of a large population, of as much learning and culture as any in the country. Here is a quiet country village surrounded by fine farms, presenting a landscape of beautiful meadows, magnificent forests, hills which are mountains, and romantic ledges of rocks, each having its own legend of Indian love or warfare. Here is a quiet people, unconcerned about the progress of the world so long as it does not trespass too closely upon their possessions or their customs, some of which date back two hundred years. It is the honest pride of some families that their farms have never changed hands by deed, but for two centuries have decended from father to son. The good people—the first settlers—did not value land so much as comfort. The highways were broad, frequently widening to acres. The second-century descendants planted trees, and now open parks or boulevards shaded with magnificent old trees are everywhere to be found, to render driving and riding a luxury to this third century of its occupation by the white man.

Hereabouts, one hundred years ago flourished Aaron Burr while pursuing his studies with Dr. Bellamy in the adjoining village of Bethlem.

Here lived and died the grandfather of General Sherman, well known as one of the most witty men of his time. Read his epitaph, written by a brother lawyer:

"Beneath the surface of this ground,
Honor in humble ruin lies;
Here earth contains in narrow bounds,
What Sherman left below the skies."

Here dwelt Dr. Perry, a celebrated physician of those times, who educated all the young doctors, as his neighbor of Bethlem educated the young divines (young lawyers, too, had their instructors.)

Here, too, died, after a ministry of sixty years, Parson Anthony Stoddard, uncle to the grent Edwards. And here, one hundred years ago, came the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall from New York as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with Bible and Prayer-book, to pray for King George and all the royal family, and to administer the sacraments, according to the rites of the Church of England, to such colonists as adhered to the religion of their forefathers. In those days men were obliged to go to the Bishop of London for their ordination, and made their wills and set their house in order before undertaking the long and perilous sea-voyage. Mr. Marshall, like the rest, took this journey, was ordained at Lambeth, and returned to his mission among the Litchfield county hills.

On the 6th inst. centenary exercises were held in the old church, now approaching its one hundredth anniversary. It is built, within and without, of stout oak from the native forests, is as substantial as if built of stone or iron, and is in perfect preservation. Within a few years a chance has been added. This has been enriched for this occasion, in honor of the first rector, by his descendants, and is unique and beautiful. It is lighted by two stained glass windows, one of them being a memorial to Mr. Marshall. The chancel throughout and the ceiling of the church are decorated in polychrome. The reredos is of large proportions, its panels having been gilded and filled with valuable oil paintings. There were other gifts from various members of the family, of silver, embroideries, prayer books, a crystal corona of ancient pattern, candelabras, &c.

A handsome silver flagon was presented by a granddaughter of the first rector, and a large and beautifully wrought silver gilt paten by a grandson who bears his name. There were also presents of embroidered altar linens, vases, and a low credentory, from other friends of the parish.

The large Prayer book was again brought out and placed open upon the communion table and bedecked with flowers mingled with English ivy, the prayers for the royal family and the British government changed by erasures and interlinings to suit the new order of public affairs and of the church. The lessons for the day were read from the old Bible. Both of these books came over with Mr. Marshall after his ordiantion.

The Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, and Bishop Venable, of the English Church, and about twenty clergymen took part in the services. Bishop Williams preached an eloquent and earnest sermon in which he reviewed the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and its influence upon the work of the Church in Connecticut.

After the morning service the clergy and visitors were invited to a collation prepared for the occasion. The tables were decorated with huge and substantial bunches of flowers, guiltless of wire or broom-straws. No ice cream in fancy forms; no wines, nor any knick knackeries of city confectionery made their appearance; but a bountiful meal of all the good things of the valley—one in good keeping with the occasion, and served in excellent taste.

The sermon in the afternoon, by the rector of the parish, Rev. John Parves, gave an interesting account of the labors of the first missionary in this parish.

After this, another adjournment of all whom it might concern to a second edition of the collation, where ample justice was done to a delicious tea. At the evening service, a sermon full of historic interest was preached by Dr. Beardsley, of New Haven.

Lingerings and loiterings around the sacred temple, and adieus amidst congratulations, ended the day. The mother church and the daughter embraced only to separate, each for her own work in the cause of religion.

"The spirits of just men made perfect" seemed to hover about the living, to cheer and encourage them in the great work of civilization which is the lot of the nineteenth century. P. E.

A Dreadful Death.

The Baltimore *American* says Charles T. Ford, notice of whose illness from hydrophobia has already appeared in *The American*, died about half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sunday at noon he appeared to be much better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but towards evening he grew worse, manifesting evident signs of the strange disease of which he is said to have died, and at midnight, so severe had the paroxysms become, his attendants were compelled to bind him to his bed with cords. From the first there has been some difference of opinion among the medical fraternity as to the nature of the disease. On Friday a consultation was held at the house, in which Professors Smith and Miles, and Drs. Maddox, Wilhelm, Baltzell and Smith, of the county, participated. With the exception of Dr. Maddox, all the above physicians agreed that it was a clearly developed case of genuine hydrophobia. Dr. Maddox claimed that it was an attack of acute mania caused by the mind dwelling upon the subject of hydrophobia and superinduced by the fact that the nature and symptoms of the disease had been drummed into the patient's ear ever since he had been bitten by a small dog belonging to himself. He gave it as his opinion that the very evidences which the other physicians claimed as symptoms of the disease were proof positive that the disease did not exist, and said that the symptoms were the natural results of acute mania from dwelling upon the nature of the disease and constantly expecting its approach. How far the opinion of Dr. Maddox was sustained by the sequel is a question which physicians only can decide. Ford after midnight on Sunday was seized with paroxysm after paroxysm. He foamed at the mouth, snapped at those who approached, barked like a dog, and finally died in a state of unconsciousness.

Artificial Rain.

In England, where ancestral pride in land is aided by fixed and princely incomes, experimental agriculture is carried on as an enlightened and congenial employment of capital and occupation of leisure. Draining has been pushed to such perfection there as to demonstrate that it may be overdone; and now surface irrigation is receiving the attention of landholders. At Stoke Park the system of irrigation with pure water has been tried with marked success. The surface experimented on is a tract of twenty acres, in grass, and the water has been applied in artificial showers, in the night, every night during the season of 1871, except when natural rains made artificial rains unnecessary. The apparatus consists of pipes laid in the ground, supplied from an elevated reservoir or reservoirs into which the water is pumped by machinery.

The figures in the English experiment are as follows per acre: Interest (5 per cent) on cost of machinery and pipes, $7.50; superstructure and fuel, $7.50; manure and other top-dressing, $67.50; cost of harvesting, $12.50; total expenses, $95. The value of the products of each acre, being one crop of grass and grazing in the months of 1870, and two crops of hay in 1871, is stated at $200; the net profit is thus $105 per acre. On ground in the same tract and of the same character, treated in the same manner, except the irrigation, the net profit per acre was $45. The interest on the apparatus for twenty acres represents a capital of $3,000. Probably the same work could not be done for the same money in this country. But the same engine-power could be used for a much larger area than twenty acres.—*Exchange.*

Lost Treasures.

In reviewing the principal art losses resulting from the siege of Strasburg it may be mentioned that the cathedral has only been damaged in certain minor points, and can be easily restored. The museum, as a building, was nothing remarkable, but it contained some interesting objects including paintings by Carrego, Tintoretto, Guido, Alexander Veronese, Heming, Jordaens, Claude Lorraine, and a celebrated "Quarrel in a Flemish Inn," by Van Ostade. There were also a number of works by Strasburg artists, of all of which not a single canvass was saved, for even after the bombardment had been announced no efforts were made to remove the pictures to a place of safety and the museum was among the buildings first destroyed.

Among the treasures in the library were volumes of great rarity and some manuscripts dating as far back as the twelfth century; a collection of canonical laws made by a bishop of Strasburg in 788; a prayer-book of the eighth century; a missal of the sixteenth century, bearing the arms of Louis XII.; a collection of the constitutions of Strasburg; the proceedings of a lawsuit between Gutenberg and the heirs of his partner, Dritzelin; a collection of Roman antiquities found in France; a plan of the city and fortifications in 1574; all the instruments of torture in use at Strasburg during the middle ages; the red flag placed on the cathedral during the reign of terror; the sabre of Marshal Kleber; and a unique collection of portraits and medals. After the fire a piece of the handle of Kleber's sword was found, but everything else had been utterly destroyed.

Curious Chinese Custom.

The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes the translation of a number of the Pekin *Gazette*, the sole representative up to this time of the Chinese press. This production is accompanied by notes and explanations occupying nearly as much space as the text. The Chinese journal is interesting so far as it initiates us into the customs and usages of the Celestial Empire. Thus we find repeated mention in this number, of employes who have been officially declared in mourning. In the province of Kiehiang Ksi, district of Chung-Jou, one named Yang Lai Yuan is declared in mourning; so of Sun-Keng, province of An-Hui, district of Huo-Shan, &c., &c. The translator and commentator gives us the information that in China officers who wear mourning for a father or a mother must keep aloof for a certain number of years from any public employment; as also in case of the loss of adopted parents. These seem to be held in greater consideration than the others, the mourning for them lasting three years, while that for real parents lasts only one. A document inserted in the Chinese journal shows how one Hsieh-pang-Chin, having been declared in mourning, fraudulently concealed the fact that he was an adopted son, hoping to reduce his three years' mourning to one. He was deprived of his office and transported to Heilung Chian, a place in the north of China, near the river Amoor, an ordinary convict settlement. The decree by which he was sentenced declares that the culprit is to obtain no diminution of his penalty in case of an amnesty.

Madame Bonaparte.

The ex-Empress Eugenie contributes to the political speculations now distracting France in the interregnum of the Assembly. The part now assigned to her is that of a second Duchesse de Berri, and her visit to Spain is represented merely as a ruse, the purpose of which is to enable her to cross the Pyrenees and arouse the peasants of Languedoc and La Vendee. Rumor also assigned Gen. Rouay to the the management of the affair in Paris. The mere existence of such a rumor demonstrates that public opinion ascribes entirely different qualities to the ex-Empress from those which George Sand is now airing in her published diary; for the woman who could even imitate the determined, energetic and talented Duchesse is not the painted nonentity pictured by Madame Dudevant. In the present feverish condition of France, even this story is unworthy of notice; for it is undeniable that a reaction favorable to the Empire is taking place. The workingmen do not hesitate to express a desire for another revolution, and to add their preference for Bonapartism rather than the present order of things. The Emperor's portrait again appears in shop windows, and they have ceased calling him names. A Vendean insurrection might yet be carried to success by a woman, if she had the qualities to kindle the devotion of the ardent peasants.

Bessemer Steel Works at Joliet, Illinois.

The Joliet *Signal* informs us that the Bessemer Steel Works at that place is now an established fact. It says, referring to that enterprise: The buildings are to be of extensive dimensions, one of them nearly five hundred feet in length. Upon the completion of these works it will be necessary to employ at least twice as many men as are at present at work in the mills here, which will increase the number to seven hundred. The contract for the erection of twenty-five additional dwelling houses for the accommodation of foremen and leading operatives, has been assigned to Mr. Layfield by the same parties.

A Literary Sensation.

The N. Y. *Times* says: There will shortly be issued a new political satire, with the title, *Miss Columbia's School; or Will it Blow Over?* with seventy two illustrations by Thomas Nast. It has been reported that the book will be suppressed. That the Ring should wish to suppress it is not surprising. It is a very clever and taking presentation of the popular view Tammany, and Mr. Nast's illustrations, among them some of his best, give it a sharp sting. But we are assured that the book will appear within a week, what ever the Ring may do to prevent it. The people are not in a temper to stand any serious attack on the liberty of the press. If there is any suppressing to be done, it will be of, not by, the Ring.

Dr. KEYSER ON THE LUNGS.

Dr Keyser has written a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, in which he discusses the entire curability of Consumption and diseases of the lungs, with certificates of cure, by means of his treatment and Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a medicine which acts specifically in all the earlier stages of lung maladies. The pamphlet will be sent free of cost to any one who may write or send for it. Dr. Keyser in his management of Consumption pursues the timid and strengthening course, having been long since persuaded that any other is worse than useless. He can tell with singular accuracy the exact condition of the lung and the extent of their diseased action, and when not too far gone can effect a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has already effected some of the most surprising cures of people who reside in this city—cures, too, where almost hope itself had fled. It is important in these lung sicknesses to begin early. A bottle or two in the beginning will cure disease which if allowed to go on, will take a dozen or two. The Lung Cure can be had at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, at $1.50 per bottle or four bottles taken at one time for $5 Sent by express where your druggist does not keep it. Dr. Keyser's Medical Office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday at night.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan Root and Herb Juices.

THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested this evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, South-west, and South, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. 1871.

FALL TRADE IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS for LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

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FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEW

FALL GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING

At Lowest Prices.

se26

The Triumph

COOKING STOVES.

THE

Triumph and Jackson

COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

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PLANTER.

100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

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NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c., Good Dark Delaines.
At 20c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 45c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels
At 15c., Rockfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c., Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,

Fall Styles and Colors,

VERY CHEAP.

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
4-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored Satine Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

At the Lowest Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.

COUNTRY

MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,

AT

115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.

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All the Latest Styles

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Summer Wear.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPECIALTIES:

Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

31 Fifth Avenue.

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10 25 50 75 $1.00 $1.50 $2.00
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10 25 50 75 $1.00 $1.50 $2.00
10 25 50 75 $1.00 $1.50 $2.00
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10 25 50 75 $1.00 $1.50 $2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The Following For Sale Cheap:

GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, Dore.
"DON QUIXOTE," Dore.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, Dore.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of Illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.

JOSEPH MACLEAN,

se27:s96 ROOM 9, 96½ FOURTH AVE.

FIRE CLAY

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Flues,

AND

CHIMNEY TOPS.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

apl1:d12-TTRS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or sheet Iron work.

se16 No. 47 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Attention

IS CALLED TO THE

COMPLETE STOCK

Of Long and Square Plaids, Striped Broche Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens, Waterproof Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Japanese Silks, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carriage Robes, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, all of which will be offered at Low Prices,

Wholesale and Retail,

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

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GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves

AND

GRATES,

KELL'S PATENT

IRON HEARTH,

The Anchor Sad Iron,

FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,

se23:s61 PITTSBURGH.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,

OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

ap22:p52

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

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NEW GOODS

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Attractive Prices,

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AT 50c.,

LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

At $1.33. Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a decided bargain.
At $2. Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, figured borders.
At $2.50. Ladies' Woolen Shawls, full size.
At 62½c., Gents' Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct6:tf

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, with, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason for attention to the question of conversion unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to the RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, in sums from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.

ce10

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1871.

Gold steady; opening at 114¼, selling up to 114¾, and closing at about opening prices. Loans made at from 1 to 7 per cent. for carrying, and 1, 3 and 1-64 for use. Clearances $55,300,000. The Government bond market is weak with considerable decline in prices. The insurance companies are turning their funds into cash, which accounts for some sale of government bonds. This was the reason for the weakness. Offerings at Treasury to-day were $100,000; sold at $1,000,000 at from 111.50 to 111.71. The situation at the Stock Exchange is assuming a better look than during the week a sharp rebound from yesterday's extreme depression; the reaction was assisted by the belief that the secretary would buy at least $5,000,000 five twenties, but when it was announced that but $4,000,0.0 had been taken, the market declined slightly, and has since been rather heavy. The fluctuations were slight and market the devoid of any special feature. Money without change at 7 per cent. gold to ¾ per cent. currency per day.

It was currently reported in Wall street this afternoon that action is to be taken at once in the courts to enforce the penalties of the usury laws on such money lenders as are receiving more than seven per cent for the use of their money. State bonds dull and neglected.

Sterling Exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-2's 62, 114¾; do '64, 114; do '65, 114½; do new 112¾; do '67, 113; do '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 109; currency 6's, 117.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 80¾; new, 69¾; Virginia new, 65; do old, 60; North Carolina old, 40; do new, 40.

MISCELLANEOUS — Western Union Telegraph, 80¾; Quicksilver, 18; Mariposa, 1; do preferred, 2; Pacific Mail, 35½; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, do, 51; American Merchan's Union do, 35; United States do, 51½; Canton Co., 45¾; N. Y. Central, 88¾; Scrip, 84¾; Erie, 28; do preferred, 60; Harlem, 123; do preferred, 130; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern 61½; do preferred 87½; Rock Island, 93¾; N. J. Central, 104; St. Paul, 57¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 57; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 40; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 113; preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 38¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; P. F. W. & C., 99¾; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 23¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

The New York *Bulletin*, in referring to the Chicago conflagration and its probable effect on the New York insurance companies, says: "The prevailing opinion among the insurance men is that all the fire companies will be able to pay their losses to the last cent, though it may give some of them a great deal of trouble to do so. It may be that some of the companies will be compelled to call upon their stockholders for additional subscription, but this will not interfere with their financial standing, it is expected that all of them will remain solvent, though some may wind up their affairs. With the Chicago companies, however, the case is different. Since their organization many of them have possessed but a nominal capital, which was only represented on paper, and on which only a small percentage has been paid in. Under these circumstances but few of the companies will be able to meet their liabilities, and it is highly probable that many of them will never be heard of again. New York has always been a heavy creditor of Chicago, and our merchants in many cases have failed to bear a heavy portion of the loss. Even if the Western companies are able to pay their losses, much confusion must inevitably result, and a long time must pass before the claims could be settled. Their buildings have been burned, and in many cases all the books and records have fallen prey to the flames. This will prevent a prompt adjustment of losses, and will lead to great financial embarrassment. The New York companies are well aware of their ability to pay, and having their books at hand their losses can readily be settled. At a late hour last evening a rumor was afloat that three city companies had failed, but no names could be ascertained, although inquiries were made. No founda ion for the rumor could be discovered, and it was generally believed to be false. In a word the New York companies feel perfectly safe under all circumstances, and if the fire should not have extended east of State street, their losses will be paid without any great inconvenience."

The same paper also says of its effect on the stock market: As successive reports of the progress of the fire were received at the Stock Exchange and private offices, it began to be considered how much so vast a destruction of property in the great railroad centre of the continent might affect the general value of railway stocks, since a majority of all our railroads converge to this immense city, Chicago. The result of these reflections was to render the stock market dull and weak for general shares, while concerning many of the roads whose main dependence for business is on Chicago, the stocks fell from 5 to 7 and 7 to 10 per cent. Seven per cent. interest and one-quarter per cent. commission added were bid yesterday afte noon for money "over night," and the more seriously members of the Stock Exchange reflected on the calamity the more they seemed to be convinced of its far-reaching and disastrous influence. It may be remarked particularly in the connection that the strictly banking capital of Chicago did not exceed $10,000,000. The partial panic which prevailed yesterday was reached the more easily in consequence of the sensitive condition in which the market has been for some days, in sympathy with the feverish money market abroad, and the growing scarcity of funds here. The "bear" speculators, who had been maturing their plans for depressing securities and a more serious panic than occurred recently, will not have been without unnatural result. Lively times are looked for in the street to-morrow, unless the market rallies before the hour for deliveries.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 11—Cattle receipts 1,224 head, being 24 for sale and 1,200 for sale next week. Market dull and nominally unchanged; holders firm and sales light; sales 122 Kentucky steers, 1,070 to 1,420 lbs., $4.40@5; 169 Ohio, 1,097 to 1,470 lbs, $4.37½@5; 18 Missouri, 1,032 lbs at $4.80; 163 Indiana, 1,028 to 1,392 lbs, at $4@5.35; 33 Michigan, 1,346 lbs at $4.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts were 4,428; market dull and unchanged; sales of 23 Michigan sheep, 71 lbs., $4; 544 Indiana, 75 to 105 lbs., $4@5; 1,056 Canada lambs, 68 to 78 lbs., $5.40@5.62½. Hogs: receipts were 715; market dull and unchanged; sales of 718 at $4.50@5.75 for medium to good.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The dry goods market was generally quiet, as the attention of trade is chiefly directed to the destruction of Chicago and its resources. There is but little business doing this week among the wholesale or jobbing trade, and prices rule quiet and uniform.

Pittsburgh Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do. 4@4½; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 3@3½.

APPLES—With a continued steady demand the market is fairly active, and, notwithstanding the receipts are liberal, averaging from 4 to 5 cars per day, prices are fully maintained, 2.50@3.10 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, and, with continued large arrivals and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote prime to choice roll at 18@20 cts, and common to medium at 12@15.

BROOM CORN—Has been effected considerably by the Chicago conflagration. The New York Bulletin, of Tuesday, says: "An interest the entire Western crop was shaded in Chicago, preparatory to being forwarded to other markets, and the portion there is, if not all, has been destroyed. About 4,000 bales were lost by the fire Saturday night a week ago, and a slight advance was the consequence. And now that the news of the great fire has reached this city, the market has advanced as much as three cents per pound."

BREAD—Quoted at 20@23c.

BEANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

CANNED FRUITS—Trade is reported fair but the market in a general way presents nothing new or important.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of ordinary at $10@11 per bbl. Sackett's Belle Berries, $12@18.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CRACKERS—Are unchanged; we quote 10@12c per lb.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged—as noted in our last report, the feeling is hardly so strong. Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16, prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@15; Ohio, 12@13c.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts continue liberal and, as the stock seems to be accumulating, the market is weak and we reduce our quotations to $4.00@4.50 per bushel.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is steady and perhaps more active, but unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 23@23½.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (prime halves) and we are reported sales at 9½@10 cts. Quarters quoted at 7@7½; mixed 8@8½. Nothing doing in apples—our market as yet is bare.

EGGS—With a steady demand and continued meagre receipts, the market is strong; fresh sell readily at 28c—some dealers asking 30c.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and presents nothing new in the way of sales, as will be seen below, however, as if the Chicago conflagration would have but little effect, one way or the other. We quote good to choice spring extras at $7; choice Minnesota flours, $7.50; good to choice winter wheat, $7.00@7.25. The supply is moderate—dealers generally report their receipts are only moderate—dealers generally are just ordering enough along to keep up their stocks.

GRAIN—The amount of grain in store and in elevators in Chicago prior to the fire, may be fairly placed at 6,000,000 bushels and the value of this stock may be set down at about $4,000,000. What proportion of it has been consumed has not as yet been ascertained; but there is no doubt but what the first reports were somewhat overdrawn, and that this view of the matter is pretty generally entertained is evident from the fact that the disaster as yet, has had bu little influence on the markets at large. The receipts of wheat at this point are increasing, but with a steady demand, prices are fully maintained, 1.45@1.47 for good to prime red and $1.50@1.52 for white. We reported flour but unchanged; mixed 43@44 and prime white, 45@46; but is for car load lots in bulk; holders generally seem indifferent about selling as they can realize outside quotations. Corn is scarce and in demand with sales of shelled reported at 70@72c. Rye is unchanged at 86@90—none reported for several days. Barley is still quoted at 85@88 for spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presents nothing particularly new or important—nothing at least deserving of special notice. Following are the ruling quotations corrected up to date:

SUGARS—Refined—Standards, 12½; A, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demerara, 12¾@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra, Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 21; Good, 19; Fair, 18@19¾. Java, 26@28. Laguayra, 19@ 20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 24@25. Lower grades, 22@23.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 70. Sugar House, 60. Durant's, 75. Brune's, 75; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 60. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, 85.

HONEY—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10@10½; Green Butcher's, 8½. Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Calf Skins, 14@15. Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUILS—Quoted at $3@3.25 each.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HAY—The receipts both by rail and river, are fair for the daily sales, and to keep up the stock, and the market is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $23@25 per ton, for good to prime baled.

LIME—Pittsburgh white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40@45 for Chop.

ONIONS—In good supply and slow but unchanged; sales reported at $2.75@3.25 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts—round lots 70@72. Prices, however, are nominal and it is difficult to quote correctly.

POTATOES—Small sales of Irish at 60@65 cts per bushel. Sweets continue dull and may be quoted at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 50@55 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Sales of shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed s des, 8@8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¼@8¾; clear sides, 9@9¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10@ 10½; Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½; sugar cured Hams, 16@17. Prime kettle Lard, in tcs, 10@ 10¼. Canvassed Dried Beef, 18@18¾. Mess Pork, $14@14¼.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $3.00@3.25. Clover Seed, quiet and nominal at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80@ 1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far have been meagre, as compared with last week, and the week preceding that again, but the supply, nevertheless, was fully up to the demand, and there is no improvement whatever to note in the general tone of the market, either as regards demand or prices. The number of buyers in attendance was comparatively small, and those who are here are very cautious about purchasing very sparingly, and then only when they can do so at, in a manner, their own prices. Thus far the supply has been light, unusually so; holders are a little firmer in their views, in consequence of the falling off in the supply, while, on the other hand, buyers are holding back, and the indications at present are that there will not be much done until the former ease up a little, as the latter seem firmly resolved not to do anything better than they have yet done, and they did last week. These conditions have been luring so badly of late, that they are now experiencing more difficulty than ever in being resolved to take just as little risk as possible, and, consequently, are indifferent as to whether they do much or not.

Prime to extra shipping cattle, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, may be fairly quoted at 5@ 5¼, and good to choice 1,100 to 1,200 steers at 4¾@5.

Sadler, Haven & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
18	1,250	4 90	17	20,250	4 90
6	1,550	4 90	4	4,800	5 00
5	3,650	5 00	2	2,100	3 50
5	4,350	4 00	17	19,280	4 75
18	20,350	4 90	16	20,780	4 75
17	16,740	4 20			

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

18	19,650	4 50	8	7,425	4 25

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

35	36,300	4 25	18	21,060	4 62
38	39,420	3 85	16	24, 00	5 00

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

18	20,250	4 45	24	30,552	3 15

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:

46	21,040	4 00	18	19,150	4 00
16	21,000	5 25	3	3,100	4 00

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far have been comparatively light, and the market, particularly for the better grades, is firmer, and in some instances better prices have been realized. Prime 90 to 100 lb fine wool sheep may be quoted at 5¼@5¾—one sale reported at 5¾, averaged this week bought by a butcher. Eriaman & Co. report having bought 2) cars, yesterday and to-day, abprices ranging from 5¼@5¾ for fair to prime. Following is a partial report of the sales during the past three days:

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
199	16,040	4 25	186	13,400	2 90
219	17,770	4 70	224	15,645	4 25
101	8,200	4 60	232	16,950	4 65
84	6,210	4 60			

Sadler H & Co sold:

113	9,260	4 70	113	6,420	3 60
56	per head	4 80	38	3,110	4 65
61	per head	4 80	200	15,200	5 10
206	16,480	4 00	96	9,140	4 75
192	16,340	4 50			

Holmes, Lafferty & Co sold:

699	58,780	4 50	369	28,100	3 70
163	14,720	4 35	189	17,530	4 65
571	51,060	4 15	98	8,820	4 70
90	23,320	4 55			

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

30	per head	2 00	28	1,280	4 00
100	13,500	4 85	174	per head	2 87

Hedges, Taylor & Huff. sold:

107	8,560	4 60	186	18,300	5 15
225	16,780	4 10	93	9,540	5 75

HOGS.

The arrivals are liberal and with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, the market is slow, though as compared with the prices of our last report, Saturday, there is but little change to make in prices. Philadelphia hogs quoted at $4.70@5.75 and Yorkers at 4¾@ 4¾. Following is a partial report of the sales since Saturday last:

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
52	12,960	4 60	14	2,900	4 50
80	23,680	4 85	10	2,260	4 15
42	11,500	4 75	81	16,680	4 60
62	14,340	4 50	62	15,270	4 40
119	33,270	4 75	124	34,570	4 75
116	19,190	4 85	75	13,270	4 65

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

38	9,830	4 70	105	26,210	4 25
48	14,140	4 20	86	23,230	4 70
99	27,220	4 80	213	43,200	4 40
119	27,170	4 70	189	45,720	4 50
81	11,550	4 70	61	14,850	4 30
98	27,230	4 75	41	8,890	4 25
42	12,530	4 70	182	38,840	4 60
81	20,360	4 70	18	4,160	4 20
99	24,810	4 60	99	22,830	4 55
30	7,570	4 75	24	6,660	4 40
36	10,230	4 35	15	4,300	4 25
40	9,450	4 40			

Hazlewood & Blackstock. sold:

48	13,930	4 65	26	4,750	4 50
81	23,540	4 70	56	14,280	4 65

Smith H & Co sold:

58	11,240	4 40			

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

94	21,110	4 25	72	24,280	4 75
104	21,590	4 25	112	25,990	4 45
116	24,230	4 30	81	23,300	4 55
97	20,880	4 50	99	25,280	4 75
97	25,480	4 50	61	14,060	4 75
43	9,730	4 55	39	12,480	4 75
42	10,010	4 40	38	18,140	4 40
109	31,630	4 40	87	23,240	4 60
98	25,760	4 75	25	8,230	4 40
32	4,660	4 80	84	19,490	4 40

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 11, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Money 93¾, on account, 5-20s, '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 87¾.

PARIS, October 11.—Rentes 66f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9 3-16d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

River News.

The weather has broken at last, and strong hopes are entertained that navigation will soon be resumed, and it is earnestly hoped that these expectations may be fully realized. We had considerable rain on Tuesday night and yesterday and the indications last evening were favorable for its continuance. However, it will require an unusually large quantity of rain to put our rivers in navigable condition, as they are lower than they have been for many years, and in addition nearly all the springs and small streams feeding them are very low if not entirely dried up.

—A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The steamboat law got rather a severe dig in the Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas in this city, this week, through the decision of the case of Spiegelburg vs. owners steamers America and United States, of the mail line. Heavy damages were demanded for the loss of the life of Spiegelburg by the collision of those steamers in September, 1869, through the neglect of the widow, and the Court decided the owners not liable. If the steamboat law does not save and protect life and property, it had better forever be wiped out, and the sooner the better. It is practically of but slight benefit, excepting to the officials employed, and to the bu' little use or benefit to the public, and in Standard vs. Belknap et al, which was decided, a little railroad law just now is demanded, and in the meantime a general law, making owners and directors and officials, on both railroads steamboats, liable and responsible for accidents and disasters, would accomplish the desired end, and prove a great benefit to the people. This is a subject demanding serious consideration, and prompt concert of action in Congress and out of it. Is there a Commercial give it currency and prominence?

—We glean the following particulars in regard to the Southwestern disaster from the St. Louis *Democrat*: After the fire broke out the second time in the Southwestern, at Cairo the deck amidships had begun to cave in, sinking some two inches. She was then towed to the bar opposite, where she might be scuttled, if necessary. Hose were inserted in her hold, and the fire extinguished in about an hour. The fire had caught twenty feet aft of the boilers, on the starboard side, at the middle bulk head, just aft of a tier of flour, from a candle, probably, burning a large hole through the bulkhead. Several wooden bog chain braces were charred, and the bulkhead for thirty feet and the deck badly for about half deck. Pieces of hams and barrels of potatoes were cooked nicely by the steam. She discharged her freight, and will be compelled to repair before returning. Her hull is not injured. The damaged freight is as follows: 9 tierces hams, 1,200 bbls flour, 142 bbls meal, 78 bbls pease, 57 tierces lard, 25 bbls lard oil, 482 bbls potatoes, 20 bbls onions, 150 cases lard, 100 cases canvas, 120 sacks bran, 311 sacks corn, and 100 bales hay.

—Stanley Ryland was the only one present at the coroner's inquest of Commodore Rowan, him he imparted his dying wishes, and made known his resignation to the will of God. Mr. Ryland remained by the side of Rowan for hours from an early hour the evening before, and performed the sad rite of closing the eyes of the dead, but lately departed hero. Commodore Alf. was conscious near his end, although delirious some time before. He recognized his friend, and whispered that he felt in the shadow of death. Mr. Ryland says that the duty of informing Miss Armstaong of her father's death was the most heart-rending task that ever fell to his lot.

—The Virginia, which sunk at Island No. 18 Saturday night, was owned by Capt. Charles Schultz, of Louisville, and Capt. James Carrol, of St. Louis. She was insured in St. Louis, and insured for about half, mostly in St. Louis. She lies in 12 feet of water, and will probably be a total loss. No lives were lost. The U. F. Eckert has gone to her assistance.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: The reports from all directions are unfavorable. The continued dry weather seems to have dried up the springs and fountains, and in consequence the river has reached the lowest depth yet attained since 1863.

We learn from New Albany that Capt. J. Reilley, formerly of Cincinnati, but lately residing at Vienna, was cut to pieces in an affray near the Clark County fair grounds.

It is rumored that the John Lamsden retires from the Cairo and Evansville trade, the Umpire taking her place.

—Geo. Vanhook, steamboat clerk, died at Cincinnati on Monday.

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jy12

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Losses paid since 1829, over $3,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Building, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Jr., Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus R. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
T. H. HEGER, Assistant Secretary.

GEO. FALES, Jr., Actuary.
HELLOGG, Jr., Surveyor.

se13:THS Corner Third Ave. and Wood street

Western Insurance Co

Of Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Offices, First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. Has unquestioned assets for the security of those who are well-known to the community, and who have proved, by their prompt payment of losses, that they maintain the character which they have assumed, of offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Sinclair, John S. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr., Charles J. Clarke,
Alexander Speer, William Eaton,
Andrew Acklev, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
David M. Long, Philip Benner,
D. Ihmsen, Wm. Morrison.

**Allegheny

HOME NEWS.

THE ELECTION.

The entire Republican ticket was elected on Tuesday in this county with the exception of Mr. Joseph Dilworth, for Commissioner, who was defeated by Mr. Stuckrath by a majority of some fourteen hundred. Mr. McGunnigle led Mr. Dilworth fully thirty-five hundred votes. So far as we have received the returns the State vote stands about as follows in this county: Stanton, (R) 13,125; Booth, (R) 14,890; McCandless, (D) 9,120; Cooper, (D) 7,011. Twenty-seven districts are yet to be received, which will not materially alter the result.

Baltimore Excursion.—All parties who have received invitations to the Baltimore Excursion, are earnestly requested to give immediate notice of acceptance or declination. This includes members of Councils. Passes are *not transferable*.

Inquest Held.—The man, James Bowe, who was run over by an engine and had both his legs cut off, at the Chancellorville depot on Monday, an account of which appeared in the GAZETTE of yesterday, died from his injuries yesterday. The Coroner empanelled a jury and held an inquest last evening. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Attempted Suicide in Allegheny.

Tuesday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a young lady named Miss Bella Hendricks, residing in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. She was sent for, and after administering antidotes and other remedies, he succeeded in evacuating the stomach of its poison, and considers her out of all danger.

Verona Borough Election.

Considerable interest was manifested at the polls in this thriving borough Tuesday. Borough officers elected as follows: Burgess—Wm. A. Tomlinson. Council—Caleb Lose, Sr., M. A. Bright, John Damm, J. J. Lawrence, A. Rowand, J. C. Stewart, Isaac Morley, R. F. Reynolds. School Directors—J. D. D. Meed, 3 years; A. H. Rowand, Jr., 3 years; M. F. Bright, 2 years; Eb. Williams, 2 years; Richard Jones, 1 year; Justice of the Peace—Wm. Trotter, R. F. Weddell. Assessor—George L. Lee. Judge of Elections—John H. Bisckford. Inspectors of Elections—B. F. Reynolds, J. Virtue.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a regular Quarterly Union Meeting in the North avenue M. E. Church Allegheny, this evening. The occasion promises to be one of great interest as several prominent speakers have been engaged, and addresses, letter addresses, and other arrangements made to vary the exercises. They heretofore have been always of an enjoyable character, and there is no present indication that the prospective one will fall any behind its predecessors in this respect. All who are interested in any degree in the mission cause, and all who would spend an evening pleasantly should be in attendance at the Church to-night, corner Arch (Beaver) street and North avenue, Allegheny.

Dedication of the High School.

The new High School building will be formally dedicated this forenoon. The children from the different city schools, under the direction and control of their respective teachers, will form on different streets of the city and move to Wood street, where the line of procession will be formed. The procession will move at ten o'clock precisely, observing the following route: Wood streets to Fifth avenue, to Fifth avenue to Wylie, to Wylie to Fulton, and thence to the High School. On arriving at the High School the procession will pass through the building and then march around it, after which it will be massed in three columns. The ceremonies of dedication will be extremely interesting. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished educators and prominent citizens. All the friends of education are invited to be present and participate in the exercises.

Man Killed by Cars.

About seven o'clock Tuesday night a man named John Woodlock was run over at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. It is supposed he fell across the track, probable got his foot caught in the rail, and engine and cars ran over him, horribly mutilating his right leg, left foot and both hands. The engineer heard a groan and looking to see whence it came, he discovered Woodlock under the tank of the engine. He was extricated, and taken to the residence of W. S. Mathews, near by, and Dr. Buchanan, the company's surgeon, sent for, and every possible thing done for him, but all remedies were unavailing, and he lingered in great agony until about four o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. His wife, who had been telegraphed for, reached his bedside about two o'clock in the morning, and when she discovered that he was beyond the power of human aid, her grief was indescribable.

Woodlock was about 38 Years of age and resided at Alliance, Ohio.

Insurance Company of North America.

We alluded in yesterday's issue to the loss sustained by this company by the fire at Chicago, amounting to $400,000, and expressed our confidence in its abundant resources wherewith to pay this heavy amount without prejudice to its business. We take pleasure, therefore, in publishing in another column to-day to the company's own statement of its condition *after the loss*, from which it appears that it has a surplus of nearly three millions of assets and is in receipt of an annual income of $2,000,000. It must be a great consolation to the losers of Chicago who were its patrons that they had selected a company of such vast ability in which to insure.

The North America is one of the oldest as it is one of the staunchest and best managed, under the able management of Mr. Toby, whose advertisement of a Pittsburgh Agency first appeared in the GAZETTE in 1826. Its successive agents have been men of high character, promptly paid all losses, and Mr. Wm. L. Jones, the present efficient agent, sustains and will prolong the high reputation left here by all in the company he represents.

Letter: Held for Postage.

Thomas Avery, Mr. Morris, Ill.; 3c.
George Alexander, St. Clair, Ohio; 3c.
Billinger & Small, York, Pa.; 3c.
Mrs. Bridges, Harrisburg, Pa.; 3c.
John Bennett, Alliance, Ohio, 3c.
Andrew Chase, Baltimore, Md., 3c.
Miss Dr. H. Clark, Mount Pleasant, Pa., 3c.
Miss Maggie Cronner, Noblestown, Pa., 3c.
Mrs. Dr. Dana, New York, 3c.
U. S. Chronfield, Cowansville, Pa., 3c.
D. Frew, McKeesport, Pa., 3c.
Mrs. Dr. Gilmore, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c.
Keating House, Perrysville Plank Road, 1c.
Mrs. E. Holmar, Dakota city, Neb., 3c.
Mrs. Dr. Hunter of Rich, Bedford co., Pa., 1c.
William Baskett, New Hartford, N. Y., 1c.
Jackson, Sharp, & Co., Wilmington, Del., 3c.
Johnson Bros. Equitable, Ill., 3c.
James Kingley, Creeggsville, Pa., 3c.
David Lewis, Mifflin, Pa., 3c.
Dr. Porter & Co., Allegheny, Pa., 3c.
John Perry, Philadelphia, 1c.
R. C. Maurer, Barry, Pa., 3c.
Bella A. Mason, Patterson, N. J., 3c.
Anna Miller, Lancaster, Pa., 3c.
Mrs. Graham Oakdale, Pa., 1c.
John Nagel, Butler, Pa., 3c.
Jordan Rose, Belle Vernon, Pa., 1c.
George B. Reynolds, Fort Dodge, Iowa. 3c.
Andrew Sample, Lincoln, Ill., 3c.
Celecia Smith, Dakota city, Neb., 3c.
Mary J. Simpson, Blackhawk, Pa., 3c.
Mary Swebel, Saxonburg, Pa., 1c.
Katie E. Woods, Oberlin, Ohio, 3c.
S. R. Wells, New York, 3c.
Hettie Watson, Allegheny city, Pa., 3c.
Drawed (?46) Fultonville, N. Y., 3c.

A Card.

We have received the following card from Mr. F. H. March, who has lately been before the public in connection with the Gray case, now pending in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. March claims that he has been made to figure in a great deal of *exparte* testimony in this scandal, and yet has not been heard in his own defense (save in his testimony, wherein he was confined to the answering of such questions as were put to him) In simple justice to him, we find place for his side of the story. He says:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have unfortunately been mixed more or less in the Gray scandal, and feel that I am somewhat the victim of circumstances over which I had no control whatever. Several things distasteful to a man of honor, and calculated to injure his reputation have been introduced in an *exparte* manner during the trial regarding myself. Through the manliness of Mr. Herbert, the main witness, however, fastened by inuendo upon me has been fully explained away, for I would have been prosecuted for perjury had public justice will eventually be meted out all round. I rely on my personal character previous to the present disgrace as a bulwark to protect me against the uncharitable conclusions of my neighbors, knowing that such views are detrimental to my private or business character can be spoken by the wickedest of my enemies. If I have any such, I simply ask the public to weigh well the evidence in the case and to suspend judgment until by future conduct I may be enabled to assert the proud character I have ever endeavored to support in the past. Truly Yours,

F. H. MARCH.

Petroleum Report.

The Titusville papers are a little late in furnishing the monthly oil report for September. The *Herald* of yesterday, referring to the subject, said:

The publication of our monthly petroleum report, which should have occurred upon the 10th inst., has been unavoidably delayed owing to an uncertainty in regard to a part of the statistics that have been furnished. In order to arrive at a correct report of the production, we shall be compelled to defer publication until a careful review of the data up on which we rely can be made. We call attention to the following:

REPORT OF THE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR SEPTEMBER.

	Bbls.
Total shipments of barrels of 43 gals. each	551,075
Total stock Sept. 1st	592,587 bbls.
Oct. 1st	482,639 "
Deduct decrease	40,958
Total production	511,117
Average for 30 days	17,037
Daily average by farms and districts	15,398
Increase in September over August	639
Number of wells drilling	109
Increase of wells drilling	9

Owing to the fact that errors had occurred in the report for August in the same journal, we find the following revised statistics for that month.

AUGUST.

	BBLS.
Total shipment of crude for Aug. 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each	528,567
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	24,584
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	553,151
Stock on hand Aug. 1st	530,933
Stock on hand Sept. 1st	581,875
Add increase on Sept. 1st	10,942
Total production during Aug	563,063
Average per day for 31 days	18,161
Increase over July	900
Average per day in Aug. 1871	17,777
Daily increase Aug. 1871, over Aug. 1870	361
Production in July	17,261

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The Work in Pittsburgh Yesterday—Meetings in the City and Allegheny—The Ladies Enlisted—The Churches Appealed to—The Children Engaged—Contributions Coming—News from Our People in the Devastated City—Notes of Interest of Our Work.

The good work still goes on in Pittsburgh, and the record of yesterday exhibits no decrease of the ardor or philanthropic enthusiasm with which our people seem to be infused in their efforts to send aid to the suffering ones in the devastated "Garden City." It was not a pleasant day to work—out doors at least—for a driving rain prevailed for the greater part of the time, precluding very materially out-door canvassing. The people, however, seem to be thoroughly aroused, and so, despite the storm and meteorological hindrances, the workers continued their efforts, and with the most gratifying success, as the result will show.

THE TRUSTEE'S MEETING.

The Trustees of the Aid Fund held their meeting,—which was attended by all—at the Mayor's office at ten o'clock.

Hon. Jared M. Brush presided, Mr. Josiah Cohen Secretary.

Mr. Harper stated that he was absent from the city when the news of this calamity reached here, and just returned and had called at the Mayor's office, without knowing that the meeting had been called, to make inquiries as to what he proposed. He was of the opinion that, while prompt action should be taken, that it should be organized and thoroughly systematic, and embracing the whole community. He knew, from what he had seen since his return, that the sympathy here was universal, and he thought that Pittsburgh realized that she owed something to the world on account of the prompt and liberal aid she herself had received once, under similar circumstances. He was of the opinion that ward committees should be appointed, but that special attention should be paid to the manufacturing establishments and to monied institutions. He felt that the reports of the devastation and suffering in Chicago were not exaggerated, that the reports were even not so bad as the truth. No calamity like this had ever befallen, except, perhaps the burning of Rome.

At the suggestion of Mayor Brush, Josiah Cohen, Esq., was made permanent Secretary of the Committee of Trustees.

THE TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Pears, Treasurer of the fund, reported that the money subscribed amounted to $35,000. Of this amount $6,200 was raised this morning. His request for the public request be made of the manufacturers to canvass their establishments. The employees would contribute very materially. $500 was raised at the various polling places yesterday, and the employees of the Westinghouse Brake Company had contributed $220. Mr. Pears stated that he had received inquiries as to whether money or comforts, etc., would be most acceptable, and asked those present to instruct him.

Tae Mayor stated that Clerk Patterson, Mr. Hague and Mr. Hays had gone to Chicago with the car loads of provisions that left yesterday afternoon, and he expected a report from them. Anything in the shape of provisions could be forwarded to Chicago by express, marking with that previously given to Treasurer Pears. Mr. Harper moved that this city in aid of the sufferers. At the same time another car of provisions and clothing was forwarded by the Mayor from the last night, when a suggestion to raise a subscription in aid of the Relief Fund was made. The result was most satisfactory. Within twenty minutes' time the sum of fifty dollars and ninety cents was handed in, the donors expressing regret at their inability to increase the amount. One maimed soldier who lost a leg at Gettysburg, gave ninety cents, all he had, I believe). Another cripple gave *his last dollar*, and others who hold various small salaried positions in the Home gave some one-third, others one-fifth of their one month's pay. The amount subscribed was handed over to Mr. Pears by the committee.

I have much pleasure in making this communication and hope you may find room for its insertion in your valuable paper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FREDERICK WM. HEISLOP,
Superintendent.

A LOSS TO PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Art Association will to a certain extent suffer from the fire, as it is reported Rothemel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg has been destroyed. It was to be brought from Chicago next month and exhibited here by the Art Association.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The following subscriptions have been received since our last report.

At Bakewell, Pears & Co.'s Office.

Jas. Chambers, Bridge Painter, Merczar & Co., 50; J. W. Morrison, 15; J. Ludewig Koethen, 25; Employees Citizens' Passenger Ry. Co., 46; Mrs. A. Bodinet, widow, 5; Andrew Mellon, 100; 100; Hall & Speer, 100; Harry Darlington, 50; Johnathan Gallagher, Penn, 100; Henry A. Breed, 10; Cash, A. M. M. Walters & Co., 25; Bradley, 300; Bakewell, Christy & Kerr, 200; Clerks of B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 47; Haliman & Hamilton, 50; Robert Duffington, Jr., Allen & Co., 100 J. A. Renshaw & Co., 50; W. B. Negley, 25; Jas. F. Ritchart, 25; Jas. Irwin, 10; Michael O'Hara, 10; Wm. Wilson, 5; Wallace, Cavitt & Co., 50; Lyon, Shorb & Co., 100; Thomas Taylor, 5; James Verner, 100; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 50 per cent; Little Jr., 50; J. R. Mccune, 50; J. L. Dawes, 50; Wm. Lyon, 50; J. C. Bidwell, 100; Caldwell & Hays, 100; Cash, 50; Employees Mr. Schoenberger Reymer & Co., 70 25; McCord & Co., 100; H. Kleber & Bro., 50; cash 1; Nimick & Co., 1,000; W. W. Adams, 100; A. Pittock, 25; Alexander Bates, 25; Alfred Harrison & Co., 100; H. Dennison, 10; James S. Negley, 10; Dr. Thomas to the world on account of the prompt and liberal aid she herself had received once, under similar circumstances. He was of the opinion that ward committees should be appointed, but that special attention should be paid to the manufacturing establishments and to monied institutions. He felt that the reports of the devastation and suffering in Chicago were not exaggerated, that the reports were even not so bad as the truth. No calamity like this had ever befallen, except, perhaps the burning of Rome.

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